





[From the Mason Advertiser.]

## THE ERROR.

The South will not be a "Slave State."

After a long and stormy session, Congress has at last adjourned, and the Representatives of the people have returned to their homes. The Delegates from the North and East, have again made the South tributary to the Treasury of the United States, and carried with them our blood, sinews, and wealth, to fatten and pamper that overgrown monopoly, the Protective System. The Delegates from the South, who have been contending for an equality of privileges, ever since the Tariff of 1824, they too have returned to their constituents dejected, but not despairing—defeated, but not vanquished. They come to tell us, that for six years they have had no voice in the National Councils—that they have been witnesses of rights, bartered, and wealth feloniously transferred—that although elected as Representatives of the people, their people have had no representatives; and they, the people, must now represent themselves.

The South, it is true, at one time presented, in a spirit of magnanimous liberality to grant protection to the Northern and Eastern Manufacturers. This was done in that kind of feeling with which a loan would be given to an unfortunate pauper. The South, however, in thus conceding her charity did not relinquish her natural, constitutional and sovereign privilege of withholding it. But these protectionists—these splendid puppets who have grown rich upon our donations, with an effrontery and audacity that has no example, have had the unblushing hardihood to tell us, that what we have heretofore granted as a beneficence, they have now the privilege of claiming as a right. Because we protect them to-day, they say we must protect them to-morrow. Then this the crouching mendicant to whom you had once emptied your purse, could not be guilty of a greater outrage upon justice and humanity, if he for the second time boldly thrust himself into your doors and told you—"Sir, I begged of you, one hundred dollars yesterday, and you gave it to me. In doing so, you established a precedent which authorizes me to claim from you a similar grant, be it more or less. I now claim it, Sir, and if you will not yield it, I will force it the point of the bayonet!"—In this view of the subject, we have given a familiar and unsophisticated illustration of the Protective System.

In this condition of affairs then, what must the South do?—If she is true to her self—if she possesses one spark of independence—she must put the question peacefully to the issue, and say to the tax gatherers of the Protective System who line our seaports, and throng our Custom Houses, "We won't pay the tax." This is what the monarchial reformers of England told a corrupt House of Lords, and in doing so brought that proud aristocracy to a sense of its duty—and shall the republican reformers of the U. States be afraid to do less?—God forbid.

Let us then peacefully and patriotically resist the Tax. We have not the least apprehension that it will lead to any thing like civil war. On the contrary it could only result in the call of an extraordinary session of Congress. This would bring the North and East generally to their dependence upon the South,—and speedily we prophecy, put an end to the protective system, and save the Union.

## N. JACKSON TAKEN BY A MISTAKE.

It is a curious fact, that, under the new Tariff Law, every man is to be taxed fifteen per cent, upon every coat he puts on his back, owing to a mistake. We have the information from three different Members of Congress—and, as it is a matter of some moment that the people should not ascribe to scientific legislation what is due to blunders, we will relate the occurrence as we received it.

It will be recollected that, in the bill reported by the Sec'y. of the Treasury, to Congress, on the 27th of April, and which will be found in this paper of 9th May, it was provided that the duty on woollen cloths costing upwards of 50 cents per square yard should be thirty per centum. This bill was referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and constituted the basis of one reported by that Committee.—Now, it is confidently asserted that this Committee, after giving a mature reflection to the subject, decided to fix the duty upon such woollens at thirty-five per centum; but, by some means or other, when the printed bill made its appearance in the House, it was found to contain fifty per centum, instead of thirty-five. The error was immediately discovered by one of the Committee, who mentioned it to some of his colleagues, and it was admitted, as we understood, by all or a majority of them, that the bill was erroneously printed. Upon consultation, however, it was agreed not to have the bill re-printed, but to correct the error by a motion to strike out 50 and insert 35, when the bill should be under discussion.

Upon referring to the proceedings, we cannot however, discover, that any such motion was ever made; and the bill was suffered to pass with the fifty per centum. Perhaps it was too inexpedient to disturb the bill in so important a particular, lest it might lead to other changes that would be fatal to it; for as the bill, when reported by the Committee, was pronounced to be one founded upon a compromise amongst the Committee, which conferred on it the character that gave it a chance of a favorable reception by the House, it was probably thought that the fewer changes were made, the better.—Be this as it may, the duty of fifty per centum was retained in the bill because it was reported by the Committee; and all our informants agree

that the House would not certainly have passed a bill at thirty-five per cent. How the error arose, is not precisely known—but it is not believed to have been the result of design. We should like to see the matter explained by some of the Committee; and we would recommend Congress, when they pass such bills in future, to put at the bottom of them, as the merchants do to their accounts, "errors excepted." Ban. Con.

## SOUTH CANNOT IMPORT MORE GOODS THAN THEY CAN PAY FOR.

It is a common notion that a nation sometimes imports more goods than it can pay for; but it is a mistake, founded in a want of acquaintance with the details of commerce. In point of fact, no nation ever imports; importations are always affected by individuals.—These individuals either live in the country into which they import foreign goods, or they live in some other country. If they live in the former, they must procure the foreign goods by paying for them at the time of purchase, or they must buy them on credit. If they pay for them at the time of purchase, no debt is created. If they buy them on credit, they either pay for them when the credit has expired, or they do not.—If they do pay them, the debt is cancelled.—If they do not pay for them, it is because they become bankrupt; and this only proves that the persons to whom they sold were unable to comply with their engagements, but by no means proves that there is not wealth enough in the country to pay for them, in the hands of some body. Such bankruptcies may take place even in the most prosperous times, as they often have done; and it would take a good deal to persuade an English creditor that he has lost his money, not because a man was insolvent, but because the nation had not the means to pay him; for it would be at once manifest to him that the nation could at least have given him back his own goods, if it had not the means of giving anything else.

If the importer be a foreigner, who carries his goods to an overstocked market, the worst that can happen to him is that he should be obliged to take them back. This he will do if he cannot sell them for immediate payment or upon satisfactory security on credit. In the latter case, he never inquires whether the country has imported too many goods, but whether the persons to whom he sells are responsible.

Thus, it is by individuals, and not by nations, that importations are made, and by whom debts are contracted; and it may very well happen that the markets of the wealthiest countries may be overstocked, by which great losses may occur to foreigners; and it is, therefore, a great error to suppose, because a hundred merchants fail, from over trading beyond their capitals, that this is evidence that the nation has imported more than it can pay for.

A circumstance was related by General Hayne, in his speech on Monday last, which ought to be generally known as it speaks volumes. As well as our memory serves us, he stated that Judge Martin of this State having arrived at Washington after the passage of the Tariff bill, was accosted by Tariff members of Congress, who requested him as one who had retired from political life, and came fresh from amongst the people of Carolina, to say candidly whether South Carolina would not be satisfied with the new arrangement of duties.—Judge Martin assured him she would not; and that he solemnly believed, it would be resisted—"Good God!" exclaimed the gentleman "if we had only known that sooner! but we were deceived by your anti nullification papers, and from a host of letters from your State assuring us that the excitement was only that of a faction, and that nullification would be put down at home." Charleston Ec. Post.

[From the Charleston Evening Post.]

Does the editor of the Patriot intend to assert—or is it a "verbal blunder"—when he asserts as he does in his paper of last evening, that under the Tariff of 1832 no article pays a higher duty than 50 per cent. We quote the words in which this grossly incorrect assertion is made—"these would no doubt be the increased rates of duties, respectively, if all articles paid 100 per cent. duty, but as none pay higher than 50, the extreme increase cannot be more than 2½." &c.

What does the Patriot say to Genl. Hayne's motion that no duties should exceed 100 per cent rejected by the Tariff majority?

What does it say to the duty on coarse Flemings ranging from 45 to 225 per centum?

What does it say to the duties on the lowest qualities of Cottons, 150 per cent, amounting to utter prohibition?

On Salt from 50 to 100 per cent.

On Sugar from 50 to 100 per cent.

Lead 100 per cent.

Iron from 30 to 200 per cent.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

It is in vain that the friends of Mr. Van Buren attempt to identify the supporters of Mr. Barbour with the enemies of General Jackson. It is obvious to every man of the least discernment, that their object is to deter those whose predilections are for Mr. Barbour from coming out in his favor; and we are surprised and mortified to find that there are some in the Jackson ranks who are capable of descending to the use of such a contemptible artifice—an artifice from which men of ingenuous and manly feelings will turn with disgust. A single fact, supported by evidence which no one will presume to question, will at once show its want of truth, and explode the whole design. The West has not only given a more unanimous support to Jackson than any other section of the

State. The Van Buren presses themselves will not be willing to admit that the result of the next election will discover any diminution of the President's popularity in that quarter. And yet present signs indicate most clearly that the West will give an overwhelming vote for Barbour.—This is attested by the unusually large and respectable Jackson and Barbour meetings which have just been held in many of Western countries. The unanimity with which these Barbour counties supported General Jackson in 1824, may be seen from the following statement of the votes, given by some of them, taken from the official returns:

Jackson.	Crawford.
Burke, 593	86
Davidson, 422	121
Haywood, 592	000
Lancely, 638	334
Montgomery, 453	70
Rowan, 979	101
Rutherford, 651	177

How, then, can any man of fair and honest intentions assert that the Barbour party is composed of "Calhounites and Clayites," united, as our yernacious friends of the Fayetteville Journal declare, "for the purpose of distracting, dividing and consequently weakening the force of the republican party throughout the Union, and of embarrassing the President in his administration of the Government?" The bait is so gross, there are but few gaudy ones silly enough to swallow it.

The truth is, if either party may be justly suspected of a want of sincerity in their professions of friendship for Genl. Jackson, it is that which advocates the election of Mr. Van Buren. In the contest of 1824, they not only opposed Genl. Jackson, but were his most virulent and unrelenting revilers and persecutors. They scrupled not to stigmatize him with every epithet that could defame and blacken the character of a man; and deprecated his election as the greatest curse that could be brought upon the nation. Nor did they come over to his support until a short time before the election in 1828, when they found it impracticable to bring out a candidate who could successfully oppose him—until they discovered that the democratic yeomanry of the country were determined to manifest their admiration of his talents and principles, and their gratitude for his services, by bestowing upon him their suffrages, to muzzle all their efforts to prevent it.

We have said that these men who now claim to be the exclusive friends of Genl. Jackson, were opposed to him as long as they had the least hope of success; and of the truth of the remark, we offer incontrovertible evidence. Where do we find the strength of the Van Buren party? In those counties which have been most violent and obstinate in opposing Jackson. Take the counties of Warren and Caswell for example. In 1824, Warren gave for Crawford 496 votes and 152 for Jackson; Caswell gave 1036 to Crawford and only 90 to Jackson. A majority in these counties, it is conceded, will now go for Van Buren.

## PUBLIC MEETING AGAINST THE TARIFF.

In pursuance of a resolution passed on the 4th day of July, a very large and respectable assemblage of the citizens of Rowan took place in the Court-House on Thursday 23rd inst.

On motion of CHARLES FISHER, Esq. the Meeting was organized by calling Dr. JOHN SCOTT to the chair and by appointing Genl. WILLIAM H. KERR, Col. ROBERT MACNAMARA, JAMES SMITH ABEL COWAN and JACOB LYERLY Esqs. assistant chairmen and JAMES E. KERR Esq. Sec.

By one of the resolutions of the meeting held on the 4th July, Charles Fisher, Esq. had been appointed to open the proceedings of this meeting by an address explaining the unequal and unjust operations of the Tariff on the people of the South; but as soon as the meeting was organized, and before Mr. Fisher could reach his stand to commence his address, Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. an advocate of the Tariff, offered a string of resolutions which he held in his hand. Before however, he had time to read them, Burton Craige objected to the resolutions being then heard, and charged Mr. Jones with a design, by this extraordinary step, to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting; after some remarks Mr. Jones withdrew his resolutions.

Mr. Fisher then commenced his speech, and in an able and eloquent manner explained the unequal bearing of the Tariff upon the people of the South. He then proceeded to show to the meeting that the Tariff of 1832, was not, as its friends say it is, a bill of compromise, but a more unequal system of taxation than the Tariff of 1828. And after occupying the attention of the meeting for about an hour and a half, Mr. Fisher took his seat amidst a universal burst of applause, except from the friends of the Tariff, who had mustered their forces in the meeting, evidently with a preconcerted design to break it up.

Mr. FISHER then offered the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:

Whereas, it was the intention of the Free People of the Sovereign States of this confederacy in forming the Constitution, to give equal protection to every part of the Union, and to every class of citizens; and to oppress one Section for the purpose of enriching another,—and to tax the Farmers, Mechanics and all other classes of

the community to give

And whereas, A majority of the members of Congress irresponsible to the people of the South, have assumed the power to impose heavy taxes on us when there is no need of the money to support government, nor for the payment of the public debt, but solely, and avowedly for the purpose of protecting, and enriching the manufacturers of the North;

Therefore resolved, That we consider the Tariff acts, so far as they impose taxes beyond what is required to support government, as unjust, unequal and highly oppressive on the people of the Southern States.

Resolved further, That a committee of ten persons be appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth in plain, manly, but respectful language, our grievances, and our objections to the Tariff; and asking that body to take the subject under consideration, and reduce these taxes to the wants of the government; and to change the objects of taxation, so as to take the duties off of the necessities of life such as salt, iron, nails, brown sugar, and greatly to reduce them on cotton, and woollen fabrics, and on such other articles as are generally used by the great mass of the community; and for the purpose of revenue to increase them on the luxuries of life, such as silks, satins, wines, jewelry, and all other articles not necessities of life, but which are mostly consumed by the rich, who when they indulge in luxuries should not complain to pay the duties.

Resolved further, That the memorials when prepared, be placed in the hands of committees of five persons to be designated by the committee of Ten, in each Captains District, for the purpose of having them signed by the Free-men of the county; and when completed; that these memorials be delivered to the committee of ten to be forwarded by them to our Senators in Congress, with a request to lay them before that body.

Resolved further, That the Committee of ten acting as a committee of vigilance, are hereby instructed to correspond with the friends of liberty, and equal rights in the other counties in this State, urging them to get up meetings of the people co-operating with us in our efforts to obtain relief to the oppressed, and suffering people of North Carolina, and all the Southern States; Further, that they, from time to time, communicate to the citizens of Rowan, such facts, and information as they may deem of value, and as may concern the rights, and liberties of the people; and for the purpose of defraying the expenses of any printing that may be necessary, the committees of Five in each District, are instructed to receive small contributions from each Freeman who may choose to give his mite in a cause where his dearest rights are at stake,—which contributions shall be handed over to the Committee of Ten.

As soon as these resolutions were read, Mr. Jones again addressed the meeting. He objected to the resolutions and delivered a labored speech in defence of the Tariff system about an hour in length, and concluded by moving to set Mr. Fisher's resolutions aside and to adopt his in their place.

Mr. FISHER replied to Mr. Jones's speech, and in a strain of the most impassioned eloquence, rivetted the attention of the meeting for about thirty minutes.

In the course of his reply he was frequently cheered by the meeting, and again sat down amidst a universal roar of applause.

Mr. Richmond Pearson now arose and commenced a labored speech against the resolutions and in defence of the Tariff system, at the close of some remarks his Tariff friends sprung from their seats in the bar and began applauding his speech, by stamping and yelling, which drew some remarks from Mr. Craige, and a short personal altercation ensued—whereupon Mr. David F. Caldwell proposed that the friends of the union retire from the meeting; Mr. Fisher called on the real friends of the union, and the friends of liberty and equal rights to remain, and that all the friends of the Tariff go out with Mr. Caldwell. They accordingly retired to about a dozen in number, leaving the immense crowd in the Ct. House. As soon as a separation took place Mr. Fisher moved that the question be taken on his resolutions, which was accordingly done, and carried by general acclamation, whereupon the chairman formally adjourned the meeting and left his seat.

John Scott, Chairman.

W. H. Kerr, R. McNamara, J. Smith, s. n. Jacob Lysterly, Abel Cowan, James E. Kerr, Sec.

Assistant Chairmen.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. CRAIGE:

Every man in this County—every man in North Carolina—every man in the Southern Country should have heard on Thursday last, that master-piece of Eloquence delivered by our fellow-townsmen, CHARLES FISHER, against the injustice and oppression of the Tariff. Never in my life did I hear such a torrent of true native unfeigned eloquence. I have heard the first Orators in their most exalted moments, when surrounded by many things

were calculated to arouse the feelings of man, but never in my life did I feel so sensibly the effects of Eloquence, as when listening to CHARLES FISHER. There was no passion—no glow in his Speeches, but profound and logical reasoning, attended with the action and vehemence of Demosthenes and Henry. We have no man in North Carolina who can compare with him in native powers. The gentlemen who followed him in reply, were dwarfs in intellect and genius. Mr. FISHER is a self-made man. They have had all the advantages that men could ask and yet the difference between Mr. FISHER and those men, is like the Ocean and the inlet.

North Carolina should be proud of such a genius. She should hug him to her bosom. He should be honored before every other man. A firm and consistent Republican, he has ever opposed the inflections of the constitution and raised his voice against tyranny and oppression. Mr. FISHER when in Congress had no opportunity of exerting his great powers of eloquence. It is only such great occasions, as the present crisis in our affairs presents, that are sufficient to awaken in him the spirit of his own peculiar eloquence.

Mr. Craige, I cannot do justice to Mr. FISHER's eloquence and patriotism. I only wish that the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries could have heard it—they would have dragged, as Virginius did Appius Claudius, every Tyrant from his throne, and have worked out their own Emancipation. I am glad that we have discovered the hidden treasure we have in our town. May he reap the reward of his great and powerful effort on Thursday.

A SPECTATOR.

Salisbury, August 24th, 1832.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. CRAIGE:

I observed in the last "Carolina Watchman" a letter from J. L. Henderson, vindicating the right of the Inspectors of Election, to adjudge or decide upon the competency of voters in the Boroughs. It is strange how men of intelligent minds can be so far deluded by the spirit of party, as to lose sight of every rule of decision and legal reasoning in the solution of a question so plain as that, presented on the day of the Election, seems to be.

Mr. Henderson admits, in mistake not, that before the passage of the act of Assembly, creating and appointing Inspectors of Election, that the Sheriff had the right of deciding upon the competency of voters. I will reason that matter upon the supposition that this point is admitted. It is established that the Sheriff once possessed the right of decision. Where is the law that takes this right from him. Does the act of Assembly creating Inspectors of Election take it from him? It does not, if my recollection of the import of the statute is not erroneous; but barely declares that there shall be Inspectors to open the polls and superintend the election. Mr. Henderson is a man of considerable legal attainments and must know where the Legislature appoints persons to the performance of any trust, and does not point out particularly their duties, that the persons so appointed shall pursue that course in the discharge of those duties, which persons in other relations of life perform in the like or similar situations. What is the meaning of the word, Inspector? It is an over-seer. What then are the duties of an over-seer? He watches over and makes report of the conduct of the over-looked, if they behave improperly. What is the duty of Inspectors of Election, when the law has not pointed out any to them? It is their duty to inspect or over-look the conduct of the Sheriff and indict him if he acts corruptly.

But there is another strong reason in favor of the right of the Sheriff to decide upon contested votes—his impartial relation to the rival candidates. He has no vote, except in case of a tie, and must necessarily be free from bias than Inspectors, who are voters and may have been Electioneers. It is said by some that the custom has been to leave the decision to the Inspectors. Perhaps so.—But is custom to sanctify wrong? Perhaps a necessity or strong reason never existed before why the Sheriff should undertake the discharge of his own duties in *toto* *et* *in* *partibus*. The Sheriff saw the propriety of his conduct in the particular instance; and was manly and determined and impartial in his decisions, as several adjudications against Mr. Craige will satisfy every man not predetermined to believe otherwise. Inspectors duties are in every respect similar to these of Overseers of Plantations.

A VOTER.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Ed. Editor,

With pain and disappointment I dis-

cover in some of our friends evidence

of despondency at the unimpaired

Delegation in Congress to prepare and

modification of the Tariff, as will dis-

the benefits and the burthens of the

ernment more equally between the

grand divisions of our United States

North and South—with

has his injurious tendency

pointment, because I did not

publicans and Freemen have

to bear disappointment and

grievances, when justice is

an unfavorable decision

does not debar them from the

last and most august of all

uary world—the people.

In Congress the Republican

mean those who are of that

principle) are in the minority.

great and glorious body of

administration of the govern-

based upon principle, have

lost sight of the two

of Mr. Monroe expired.

at the head of affairs

lost sight of the two

game.

Two parties are necessary

ments if they are formed upon

They serve to balance and restrain

General and state governments from

out of their prescribed orbits.

But let not the Republican party be

couaged. Energy and zeal and duty

all we want to restore to us all that

have lost. Neither Nations, Individ-

Sects nor Societies can expect to

uninterrupted prosperity and happi-

and nothing more so than political

The Republicans have had a glorious

glorious, because when their Sun was

its zenith, their acts were tempered

justice and moderation,—their power

not abused—they were not intem-

with prosperity. Aiming only at the

public good, they calmly relied on the

sentiment for support. They in-

their opponents to investigate their

saures with freedom; and reposing on

conscious rectitude of their motives, the

smiled contentedly on all those who

those motives in question.

But their opponents, the Federalists

were ambitious beyond example. They

were not disheartened by defeat. They

stuck at no means, however base. They

were not abashed by detection. They

have advanced by degrees, since their

law, headed by the "Alien and

sedition Laws," until they have at length

ed the ascendancy in Congress. Viewing

the two parties, as they now stand, can

the Republicans see any cause of despon-

cy? Nay, have they not the strongest evi-

dence, that their political opponents are

soon to become their own executioners.

The Federalists in Congress have now arrived

at that giddy height from which they

must eventually fall by their own im-

cretion—if not the People will soon pull

them down. Mad, intoxicated, heated by

revengeful passions, they loose sight of

prudence—they turn their power into an

engine of persecution—they put a gag in

the mouth of truth and stop the voice of

reason, whilst they strive toadden ery

sense of justice and humanity.

The tariff party, in and out of Congress,

who are the Federalists of the "Alien

and Sedition Law" School, contumeliously

taunt their vanquished enemy with be-

ing factionists, disappointed aspirants and

every odium they can possibly heap upon

them. Selfish, jealous and distrustful, they

will quarrel among themselves for the

spoils gained in the victory of numbers,

not of reason or justice—they can have no

confidence in each other, who are robbers

and plunderers—they must inflict a

crucy and divided house, which cannot

stand long, however peaceable and quiet







POETRY.

TO CAROLINE, VISCOUNTESS VALLE  
TORT.

Written at Leocoe Alley, January 1832.  
When I would sing thy beauty's light,  
Such various forms, and all so bright,  
I've seen thee, from thy childhood, wear,  
Nor 'mong the countless charms 'at spring  
Forever round thee, which to sing.  
When I would paint thee, as thou art,  
Then all thou wert comes e'er my heart:  
The graceful child, in beauty's dawn  
Within the nursery's shade withdrawn,  
Or peeping out—like a young moon  
Upon a world 'twill brighten soon.  
Then next in girlhood's blushing hour,  
As from thy own loved Abbey-tower  
Upon a world 'twill brighten soon.  
With smiles that look all radiant down,  
Of centuries round thee lent a ray,  
Shining e'en Age's gloom away:—  
Oh, in the world's respondent throng,  
As I have mark'd thee glide along,  
Among the clouds of fair and great  
A spirit, pure and separate,  
To which even admiration's eye  
Was fearful to approach too nigh:—  
A creature, circled, by a spell  
Within which nothing wrong could dwell,  
And such and clear as from the source,  
Nothing through life her limped course,  
Like Aethra through the sea,  
Stealing in fountain purity.  
Now, too, another change of light?  
As noble bride, still meekly bright,  
Thou bring'st thy Lord a dowry above  
All earthly price, pure woman's love:  
And show'st what lustre Rank receives,  
When with his proud Corinthian leaves  
Her rose, too, high-bred Beauty weaves.  
Wonder not if, where all's so fair,  
To choose were more than hard can dare;  
To choose not if, while every scene  
I've watch'd thee thro' so bright hath been,  
The enarm'd Muse should, in her quest  
Of beauty, know not where to rest,  
But, dazed, at thy feet thus fall,  
Hailing thee beautiful and all!

THOMAS MOORE.



LAW OF THE U. STATES  
Passed at the first Session of the  
Twenty-Second Congress.

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to transfer of appropriations in the naval service, under certain circumstances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the application of the Secretary of the Navy, the President of the United States shall have authority, whenever in his opinion, the unforeseen contingencies of the public service may require it, to direct that a part of the money appropriated for a particular branch of the naval service be applied to another branch of the said service; in which case, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, and of their application, shall be laid before Congress before its adjournment, if then in session, and during the first week of the next ensuing session, if such transfer be made in the recess of Congress.

This Act shall continue in force until the close of the next session of Congress and no longer.

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.  
Approved, July 3, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of the State of Indiana to sell and convey certain lands granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Indiana be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey, in such manner, and on such conditions, as said Legislature shall by law direct; the following described tracts of land heretofore granted and set apart for the use of said State, namely: sections numbered thirteen progressively to thirty-six, inclusive; section thirteen excepted, in township numbered two, north of range two, west; and section numbered one to twelve progressively and inclusive, in township one, north of range two, west; and the northeast quarter of section numbered fourteen, in township seven, north of range two, west; and the southwest quarter of section numbered twenty-two, in township one, north of range five, west, in the Vincennes district; likewise, section fifteen, in township two, north; section twenty-eight, in township three, north of range four, east; and fractional section, numbered thirty-one, in township nine, north of range two east of the Jeffersonville district; and to ap-

ply the proceeds of said sale, to the purposes of education: *Provided*, That the Legislature shall not authorize a sale of the said land at a less price than that at which the public lands are sold at private entry.

Approved, July 3, 1832.

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and laying out a road from Detroit to the mouth of Grand River of Lake Michigan, in the Michigan Territory, and for the survey of Canal route in the Territory of Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three commissioners, [who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from Detroit, westwardly, by way of Scrawassee, to the mouth of Grand River, in the Territory of Michigan; and said commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approve of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided*, That said commissioners shall be disinterested persons, not residents of any county through which said road may pass.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and making of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided*, That the whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of three thousand and five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of compensating the said commissioners and their assistants, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be made, an accurate and minute survey of the country between the waters of St. Andrew's bay, and the river and bay of Chatahoochie, and between Pensacola bay and Bon Secour, along the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, with a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of Canals to connect said bays and rivers, with notes, plans, observations, and opinions, of the engineers on each of said parts designated, with estimates of the cost of each, and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provisions, the sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 4, 1832.

AN ACT to authorize the surveying and making a road from La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to intersect the Chicago road.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint three Commissioners, who shall explore, survey, and mark, in the most eligible course, a road from La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, to intersect, at some suitable point, the road from Detroit to Chicago, established under the provisions of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; and said Commissioners shall make out accurate plats of such surveys, accompanied with field notes, and certify and transmit the same to the President of the United States, who, if he approve of said survey, shall cause the plats thereof to be deposited in the office of the Treasury of the United States, and the said road shall be considered as established and accepted: *Provided*, That said Commissioners shall be disinterested persons, not residents of the counties of Monroe or Lawrence, in said Territory.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Commissioners shall, each, be entitled to receive three dollars, and their assistants one dollar and fifty cents, for each and every day they shall be necessarily employed in the surveying, exploring, and making of said road, and making their returns thereof: *Provided*, That the whole expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of compensating the said commissioners and their assistants, and for opening and making said road, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, for the purposes afore-

said: *Provided, however*, That the money applied to the making of said road, shall be laid out first in making such parts of it from La Plaisance Bay, to the crossing of the river Raisin at or near Tecumseh, as have not heretofore been improved; and the residue, if any, upon such parts of it as in the judgement of the superintendent, the public good may most require.

Approved, July 4, 1832.

AN ACT for the final adjustment of the claims to lands in the southeastern land district of the States of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any persons, claiming lands within the limits of a southeastern land district of the State of Louisiana, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore enacted for the adjustment of land claims in that part of the Territory of Orleans or State of Louisiana, but whose titles have not been heretofore confirmed, may, at any time prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, present their claims, together with the written evidence and other testimony in support of the same to the Register and Receiver of the land office at New Orleans; and it shall be the duty of the said Register and Receiver to record, in a book to be kept for that purpose, the notice of every claim so preferred, together with the evidence; or which service they shall receive a compensation from the claimants, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every hundred words.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Register and Receiver shall, at or before the beginning of the next session of Congress thereafter, make to the Secretary of the Treasury a report of the claims which may have been preferred before them, together with testimony, their opinion of the validity of the claims, and such other information respecting them as may be in their possession; which report shall, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be laid before Congress as soon as practicable, with his opinion touching the validity of the respective claims: *Provided*, That no claim shall be therein recommended for confirmation, for more than the quantity contained in a league square.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the sales of land in the said southeastern district, by public auction or private entry, shall be suspended until after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who, before the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, held lands in the said southeastern district, by claims unconfirmed, but which were embraced in the principles of the previous laws for the adjustment of claims in that part of the Territory of Orleans or State of Louisiana, which lands may have been sold at the public sale which took place at New Orleans on the first Monday of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, under the President's proclamation of the fifth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, may avail themselves of this act as though their lands had not been sold; and the said Register and Receiver shall make a separate report of the cases of this class: and if it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that all or any of the claims contained therein, although unconfirmed, are embraced in the intent and meaning of the previous laws for the adjustment of land claims as aforesaid, he is hereby authorized to repay to the persons, or the legal representative of the persons who purchased, such sum or sums as they may have paid for lands of this description, bought by them at the said public sale.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the compensation heretofore provided, the said Register and Receiver shall receive, for the services required of them by this act, the sum of five hundred dollars each, to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, July 4, 1832.

CHARLESTON AND CHERAW.  
THE STEAM BOAT MAISON

CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Monroeville at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expense of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH.  
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers.

J. B. C.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a. m. arrive at Springfield same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 a. m. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 p. m.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 p. m.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 a. m. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 p. m.

2190. From Gravelly Hill to Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Clinton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Clinton same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 p. m.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 a. m. arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 a. m. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 p. m.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Ths. Bencharis, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 p. m.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 p. m. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 p. m.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 a. m. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 a. m.

2194. From Roxboro' by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro' every Thursday at 7 a. m. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 p. m.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1/2 p. m. arrive at Roxboro' same day by 9 p. m.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Caswell c. h., same day by 10 a. m.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 a. m. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 p. m.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 p. m. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 p. m.

Leave Bower's Store every Wednesday at 9 a. m. arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 a. m. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 a. m. arrive at Concord same day by 6 p. m.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro', 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 a. m. arrive at Wadesboro' same day by 3 p. m.

Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 a. m. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 p. m.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails, to each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time pre-

scribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip; but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise unconditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a 4 horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts," and superscribed "Proposals."

The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. , from to for the yearly compensation of \$ .

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract when ever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for receiving it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without consent, first obtained in writing, shall be void. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violate the Post Office law, or shall transmit commercial intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master General shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—no allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,  
Post Master General.

GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT,  
1147 July 24, 1832.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed for purposes therein mentioned, I will sell for cash, on Thursday the 30th, Inst. at the dwelling house of HENRY LEAZER, the following property viz:

Three head of horses.

Five or more head of cattle.

A Stock of hogs.

House hold and Kitchen furniture.

Farming Utensils and

Two tracts of land lying in the county of Rowan, on the head waters of Cold Creek, one being the undivided two fifths of a tract containing about 200 acres descended to the Heirs at Law of JOHN LEAZER Sen, dec'd adjoining the lands of Jacob Beever, Capt. Parks, Philip Rumble and others.—The other being the undivided half of a tract containing about 50 acres adjoining the lands of Dan'l. Overcash, Dan'l. Coleman, Philip Rumble and others.

DANIEL COLEMAN Trustee.

August 4th 1832.

NOTICE.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2 and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

NEW FANCY  
SPRING & SUMMER  
GOODS.

HACKETT'S LEMLY

A RE new receiving and opening a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest fashions. Their stock consists in part of Superfine Blue and Black cloths, Do. Brown & Brown olive do. Do. invisible Green do. Do. Casimeres, Satinets & black hosiery, Merino do's, Brochees and ciremones, Brown do's, Mixed Eramettes, Yellow Nankeen and linen checks, French and plaid Drillings, Mexican picture, Grass linen, English cassinetta, German & Irish linen, Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Prints, Gingham and Muslins, Tickings, Bleached and Brown, Sheetings and Shirtings, Furniture dainty and Cotton fringes, Black Italian Silk, Scotch & Sarinet do. Blue black silk camlets, Chas. gros de Naples, Pongee, fig and bandana Handkerchiefs, Crimson Pongee do. Fancy Gause and Grapes do. Scarfs, silk, cotton, and rich figured vestings, Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons, Silk aprons, Linen cambric handkerchiefs, lins, &c. Diamond Straw Bonnets, Polish do. do. Palm leaf hats, Belgian do. do. Palm leaf hats, Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Latin and Greek School Books, Shells, Morocco shins, Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made use of by Carpenters in this part of the Country,

Sadler's Trimmings, Plated, Brass Japann, and Prince's metal, Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace, A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c.

ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

H. & L. are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, April 28th 1832.

FLAX-SEED

Wanted.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies his old customers and friends, that he still continues to take in

FLAX-SEED,

for which he will give CASH or SALT in exchange, at his old stand,

438 GEORGE VOGEL,

Salisbury, N. C. August 1st. 1832.

REMOVAL.

HARRISS & SHAW

would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their

CARRIAGE-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

to their new Shop two doors below the former residence of Dr. Ferrand, on Water Street, where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of Business; such as the making and repairing of Carriages, Giggs, Sulkeys &c.

The blacksmith business is still continued in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAW, at his old stand.

30th

New Goods!

DANIEL H. GRESS is now receiving his fall and winter supply of goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of STRIPS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

60th

Runaway

ON the 10th of September Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name; and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 20 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of \$20 dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

October 15th.

The Georgian, Savannah: the Telephone, Columbia, S. C. and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make their journey comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1834

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.